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CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY JUNE 7, 1843.

WHOLE NO. 352.

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HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
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THE subscribers thinking the worst of the storm of hard times is past, are now preparing for a return of business. They are receiving new goods, and will continue to do so, till their stock is fully replenished, and it is their intention to supply their old friends and all who may call on them, with good goods, and at prices to suit the times.

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JOHN JOLLIFFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE, Third st., between Main and Sycamore, opposite the Post Office, Cincinnati.
He will practice in Clermont and Hamilton counties, and continue to practice in Brown, until his business in that county shall be closed.
Dec. 27, 1842. 19-1f.

WILLIAM BIRNEY,
Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.
WILL attend promptly to the collection of claims, to cases in bankruptcy and to all other professional business which may be confided to him, in the County, State and Federal Courts.
Office, Main Street, between 6th and 7th, opposite Ganu. Feb. 24, 1843.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Saginaw City, Michigan.
J. G. Birney will also act as Land Agent in the land district in which this (Saginaw) county is. He will make investments for others in lands; pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it.
Saginaw, July, 1842. 51-1f.

HENRY STARR, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office South East corner of Fourth and Main streets.
July 9th, 1842. 51-1f.

ALLEN & LANCASTER, Attorneys at Law N. W. corner of Main and Seventh streets Cincinnati.
July 9th, 1842. 51-1f.

JOHNSON & JONES, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth streets, entrance on Main street. July 9. 51-1f.

CHASE & BALL, Attorneys at Law, East third street, Cincinnati. 51-1f.
July 9, 1842.

EDWARD KENNA, Attorney at Law. Office on E. Main street, East side, third doors above 34.
July 30, 1841.

MASON WILLSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law. North East corner of Columbia and Main street.
July 9th, 1842.

From the Watchman of the Valley.

General Assembly—New School.
Half-past two o'clock. Assembly met. The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported several bills, which were ordered to be put upon the docket. On the subject of Slavery, the Committee reported as follows: "Whereas divers moral and Remonstrances have been presented to this General Assembly—some asking action, and others deprecating all action of this body—and though this Assembly cannot hold any relation to Slavery, as a system, which implies approbation, but must be understood to regard it as a great evil, involving most unhappy consequences, both to master and slave; yet the removal of the evil of it, though an object of intense desire and earnest prayer, and one calling for the continued action of truth and love, does not fall within the constitutional powers of this body." The Chairman of the Committee gave notice that this was the report of a majority, in which he did not coincide. This report was made the order of the day for half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Committee on the subject of Dancing, made a report, and upon the motion for the adoption, an animated discussion sprang up, in which several members took part. Several amendments to the report were proposed and rejected—all deploring the evil of dancing, but some supposing that the facts were not justly stated. The report was, however, amended and adopted, and is as follows:

"Resolved, That the fashionable amusement of promiscuous dancing, is so utterly unscriptural, so eminently and exclusively that of the world, which lieth in wickedness, and wholly inconsistent with the spirit of Christ, and with the propriety and purity of heart which his followers are bound to maintain, as to render it entirely improper and injurious for professing Christians, either to partake in it, or to qualify their children for the art, by teaching it to them; and also to call for the faithful and judicious exercise of discipline on the part of the churches, when any of their members have become guilty."

Several other matters of minor importance, were passed upon, which occupied some little time, and then the Assembly adjourned.

TUESDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.
The Assembly met, and spent one hour in devotional exercises, and then proceeded to receiving reports on Synodical records, which were called for in order.

At half-past ten, the Assembly proceeded to the order of the day, to wit: The Overture on the subject of Slavery. We may state here, before proceeding to this matter, that upon the report of the Committee upon the records of the Synod of Cincinnati, a spirited debate sprang up on exceptions being taken to the records on the subject of Slavery—in which Messrs. Rowland, Ely, Dickinson, and several others, took part.—Dr. Ely moved that exceptions be taken and sustained, and said he wished the Cincinnati people would treat the poor blacks with a little more humanity, and not drive them off to Canada. If they chose to preach upon their records, by resolutions on Slavery, they might preach till doomsday; but what good would it do? He would not remove the brethren. Dr. Dickinson said he wished all the reports had brought out what had been done on the subject of Slavery in all our Synods. He did not believe that we could do any better than to leave this matter to the lower courts, not seeming to dream that he was interfering with the action of such a court, in reflecting upon the doings of the Cincinnati Synod.—He said he felt no zeal on this subject, while his tremulous voice, indicating deep emotion which he could scarcely repress, showed that he had quite zeal enough. We must let them be judges, Dr. Dickinson said, and leave the matter where it was left, by the Assembly in 1839.

It was inquired by one member on the floor, if a Synod had no right to pass any resolution whatever on the subject of Slavery, without being subject to exceptions by this body? Another said that any exception would be a reflection upon that body. It is said by some on this floor, that no action on this subject can be had without schism—and the Cincinnati Presbytery is guilty of it.

Mr. Rowland moved the recommitment with instructions to have them stricken out. He thought they were insulting to the Assembly, and calculated to do great injury. Dr. Ely did not wish the re-commitment, but the approval, with the exception of their doings about Slavery. While he did not feel prepared to censure those brethren, he could not approve of their doings. For one he did not believe all slaveholding was sin: he could prove it was not. But if the Cincinnati brethren think so he could not object. If they chose they could refuse him and good Dr. Clelland and Brother Stiles their pulpits: but he thought they would feel much as a good old Baptist deacon did when he preached one time, and they praised the sermon, and called him brother, and all that; and when the sacrament was administered, the good deacon passed him by while the big tears were running down his cheeks. Afterwards the deacon met him and said, Doctor, if you preach for us again at a communion season, I'll hand you the bread if I'm excommunicated for it. So our brethren in Cincinnati would feel.

Dr. Duffield wished to know if the whole subject of slavery could be discussed over the records of the Cincinnati Synod. He thought not.

Rev. Mr. Benton said the Synod were nearly unanimous in passing these resolutions. The brethren of that Synod were not imprudent nor rash, nor committed to any ultra action or views. If an exception then was to be taken, he thought it might be well to have the exception pretty clearly defined. He desired it might be done so as to inform the Synod in what the wrong consisted. If they have done wrong, let it be pointed out, and the reasons, laid down on paper, why it is in error, shown. But if they are to be treated with contempt, and their solemn action on an important subject rebuked and disapproved without a shadow of reason, the Assembly must not be surprised if they found the Synod reticent under the treatment.

Rev. C. P. Wing, lately from the North, now of Tennessee, was unwilling to follow the Synod to escape with a mere non-concurrence with their action. Something ought to be sent down to that Synod, a little more decided than a mere disapproval. These resolutions (which by the way had not been read to the Assembly), censure a large portion of the church, and virtually excommunicate them. If a session had passed such resolutions in reflecting on an individual church member, it would amount to his excommunication. He felt that the Assembly might concede too much to these abolitionists. When such a body as the Cincinnati Synod come forward to break the bonds of sweet fellowship and harmony, they ought to be made to feel their presumption. When he saw how God had been blessing the churches both South and North, he felt that such division and schismatic measures demanded such a rebuke as to check them in the outset.

R. M. Brown, of Illinois, wished to remind his brethren that sessions were the proper judges of the qualifications of church membership. If they see fit to require freedom from slaveholding as a qualification, what could we do? Could we interfere? Besides, in 1839, the Assembly directed the lower judicatories to do what they thought best to be done on the subject of slavery, and this is what this Synod have done. Will this Assembly censure them? Then they should have informed them of what they might have expected in 1839 would be done in 1843 on this floor.

Rev. Mr. Wilson thought that not approving would be to condemn. Here the discussion was abruptly terminated by calls for the order of the day.

The subject of the records was postponed to take up the order of the day, viz: SLAVERY.

The memorial from Cincinnati was read, and a remonstrance from Lewis. A memorial from Onondaga was read, and also a remonstrance from thirty-nine Elders in Philadelphia. A memorial from Otsego was read, and also one from Erie; and the names of sixteen or eighteen other Presbyteries were announced as having sent in memorials on the same subject. It was then moved that the report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures be adopted. Professor Taylor, of Virginia, said that he was opposed to this report, because it went farther than the Bible. It calls Slavery an evil. Where can you find any such name given to Slavery in the Bible? He would go as far as any brother on this floor, in following the Bible, let him be carried where he would, with the South or the North, the East or the West. He quoted from the 7th of Corinthians, where a slave was exhorted to use his liberty rather; but his former condition was not spoken of in language so strong as in the resolution, and called an evil; and therefore he should go against it, and would go for one which would be proposed in its stead. He felt great confidence in the good spirit of his brethren, who differed with him in their views of this matter. We have had a delightful meeting so far, and he believed that a discussion of this question would lead to more harmonious views.

Mr. Kellogg followed in opposition to Professor Taylor, and also to the report, which we need not here repeat, as it was common-place, and went over considerations which have been stereotyped for years past. Mr. Kellogg, however, put at his opponents, with some force, their own inconsistency in refusing to bear testimony against Slavery when they had borne testimony against dancing.

Shall a man, asked Mr. Kellogg, for dancing half an hour in his own parlor, be subjected to discipline, when a man holding a hundred of his fellow men in bondage, is not to be rebuked? Mr. Kellogg moved a substitute to the report, as the proper action of the Assembly. On the question of postponement, Mr. Groff, of Pennsylvania, followed in opposition to postponement; asserting most positively that the Bible had never called this enslavement of men an evil. The apostles had never done what brethren on this floor would have us do. If this resolution must pass, then the South will go off. He did not wish to threaten, but he must say, that there would be a division; and while there is no division in the North? Then where will be our General Assembly? inquired the speaker.

The question on postponement was taken, 53 to 46. So the report of Committee on Bills and Overtures was postponed, and the substitute was taken up. Mr. Giddings of Washington, moved the postponement for the purpose of taking up a paper resolving on no action of this Assembly,

53 against, and 43 in favor. So the motion was lost; and Mr. Kellogg's resolutions, expressing the views of anti-slavery men, remained before the house.

The Rev. E. Beecher then took the floor.—He was for discussion, full, free, unchecked; and let all opinions be known. We have a right to discuss this subject. No law of the land even is above the reach of discussion. We are not to be told here that we must not have discussion. He would abide the challenge of his brother from Virginia, Prot. Taylor, and bring this whole subject to the test of the Bible; he was happy to meet him there. He wanted nothing better than the Bible on this subject to settle every point in debate.

Dr. Beecher here introduced several resolutions as expressive of the sentiments which he intended to maintain, and which he read that he might be more easily and correctly understood. After the reading he said that he read them without reference to majority and minority. A responsibility now meets us, staring us in the face, and asks us if we will meet it. For himself, he felt bound to meet it, and he would meet it, as he was bound to his country and his God.

This speech was a most lucid and able discussion of the individual and social rights of all men, as founded upon the law of God. I am desirous said the speaker that the subject should be met fully, earnestly, humbly, and in the exercise of devout christian feeling, and under an unutterable persuasion that we can and will discuss the subject as becomes christian men and freemen; and in view of that judgment at which we shall give an account for our doings here on this floor. With this conviction I voted for the postponement of the resolutions of the Committee, because it did not bring a correct issue before us. It represents us as declining to testify upon a great moral question, because we have not power to legislate. It refuses to do what is asked because we have not the power to do what is not asked. The grand reason why our judicial power was taken from us was, that our moral power might be increased, by never coming in conflict with judicial power.

As to the objection which has been urged that our action on this subject will bring us into conflict with the laws of the land—why, what is the fundamental principle of our government and constitution? It is the great right of free discussion of every measure of government. How are evils to be rectified except by discussion? We have the right to discuss even the laws themselves, and who can say we may not? Our Constitution is based upon this right. I ask no more than that Constitution gives me—I will never take less. And in our ecclesiastical capacity this liberty is not only granted but enjoined. "The Assembly shall give answers to all questions" touching the reformation of manners and the putting away of evils when its opinions are asked and desired. I hope then, as the powers of this Assembly cannot be denied, and as discussion will bring us into conflict with the laws, only so far as we have a right to contend with them—as in the case of laws on lotteries and other immoralities—the Assembly will calmly, and in the fear of God, proceed to utter its deliberative voice on this subject, in the presence of Him who has gifted us with the power of thought, and let the world our opinion of slavery. There are eager listeners waiting to hear. England waits to hear—France waits to hear—and the whole civilized world waits to hear the voice of this great body of Christ's ministers on this momentous question. In such circumstances we cannot refrain. Let them hear—if the majority are unsound—let them be convinced—if the minority, let them know it. Time was when I strongly sympathized with brethren who desired no action on this floor. I wished not to involve in any indiscriminate censure all those who hold slaves. I make a distinction between the system and the situation of individuals placed by inevitable circumstances under the operation of the system, and while I may excuse the individual for yielding to the force of circumstances, I yet aver that there is sin on the part of those who create these circumstances, and this necessity to which a man is obliged to yield. There is sin somewhere—I am in favor of no rash or precipitate course of discipline. It would be wrong for this body to prescribe any such course.

I have expressed a willingness to bring this whole matter to the Bible. But what is the method of argument usually adopted? Instead of inquiring what are the fundamental principles of the Bible in regard to our duties to others—they ask what the Bible teaches in specific cases—and from these specific cases they derive the rule. My object is to take the general principles to learn the rule of our conduct.—Now if it can be shown from the Bible, and from the legislation and judicial decisions of slaveholding states, that the essential legal idea of slavery does not involve any flagrant violation of the principles of the gospel—and of all those rights which the Bible guarantees—of which the human conscience is the eternal witness, then will I admit that the Bible argument is against me. But I cannot consent that the doubtful interpretation of passages which are designed for another purpose shall controvert the great truths which are inwrought into the whole fabric of revelation, and which constitutes their glory and excellence.

The great question is, whether physical force shall control conscience and truth, or whether conscience and truth shall govern and guide physical force. Physical force crushes three millions of our fellow men who are in bondage. Can these bondmen argue out their cause? If they are wronged can they plead for redress? Not physical force surrounds them with a wall reaching high as heaven—and the North guards it well. Must we defend slavery and not speak out? I protest against it. I beg the Assembly to look well to their action here. Look well to it, lest to avoid a little temporary evil you strip yourselves of all power to bear testimony or utter a voice for God or for truth.

Dr. Wisner then took the floor; amid cries for adjournment, as the morning was nearly past, and he gave notice that his speech would be a long one.

And he gave way for the hour of adjournment—the Assembly in the meantime proceeding with some unimportant business for a few minutes, and then adjourned.

The mail hour has come and we send our sheet away to carry its tidings to our patrons in the Great West. Some one may ask what is the aspect of the Assembly under this debate. We answer that all appears calm, conciliatory and fraternal in the highest degree—the Southern brethren and Northern brethren appearing cordially cordial, and all giving all others the credit of honesty and sincerity. We have made some enquiry and we cannot learn that there is a single slave holder in this Assembly. There cannot be more than one or two.

There cannot be more than one or two.

[Discussion on Slavery continued.]

Rev. Mr. Myers said I rejoice in the spirit which has prevailed in this house. We see that there may be a conflict of opinions, while all is peace and harmony in this body. We owe it under God I believe to the grace of God, in answer to prayer, that we enjoy this delightful state of feeling upon this floor—and may I never, by any thing I shall say or do, be the instrument of breaking up this harmony. I love my fathers and brethren here, and bow to the good and wise in their opinions, from whom I am constrained to differ. Their opinions are not my opinions; what is the difference between us?—It is the difference between action and no action. We say we can have action, kind yet decided; I do not sympathize with ultraists—never have—never can—and yet there are some on this floor who will be ready to say, "If brother Myers is not an ultraist we wonder who is?"—What is ultraism on this subject? Any man will say that is ultraism which goes beyond me. So every man will make himself a standard, whose feelings and whose heart is not down to zero. I plead not for ultra measures; I have no sympathy with those who would divide the plough share of division through the church.

Mr. Myers here read one of the resolutions passed at an Anti-Slavery meeting in N. York, if we mistake not, touching the necessity of secession from church organizations in order to get rid of slavery.

There moderator—that is ultraism—that is the ultraism of the day, and to that I must stand opposed. I regard it as the very climax of fanaticism and extravagance; our resolutions here say any such thing? No sir, no such thing can be contemplated by any member of this body. Have we not borne our testimony against the license law? Here the moderator interposed, while several members called to order. The moderator said he believed no such testimony had been borne. Mr. Myers resumed.—It is within my recollection that the General Assembly has borne most unequivocal testimony against the sale of ardent spirits, but let that pass.—The testimony of this Assembly has been borne against the sin of Sabbath breaking. It should not be turned away from the sin of slavery. Not a man on this floor has said that slavery is right—now is it right or wrong? Who contends that it is right. Does it not invade the rights of our fellow men? and does it not invade the prerogatives of God? When God says—"What he has joined together let no man put asunder," he says what the advocate of slavery tramples under his feet. Does not human statutes say search not the scriptures while God says search the scriptures.

It has been said that the Bible argument has not been met. What is the design of that argument? Is it to make slavery right? Then let it be acknowledged. Let it go forth that slavery is a holy, a heaven-ordained institution; a heaven approved ordinance. What is the design of the Bible argument? That we may be led to believe that slavery is so good, that freedom is not better, and therefore we must let it alone.

Now we should have no difficulty in preaching to slaves just as Paul preached. Were I in the South I should tell them to be obedient to their master; to the forward as well as to the gentle. But that should not be all my preaching. I would preach the whole gospel—and probably I should be stopped when I began to preach on the text, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." I should wish to read our Savior's parable to find out who he is.

Does instruction to slaves sanction slavery?—Then instruction to him who is assaulted to turn the other cheek when one is smitten, to resist assault and battery, and instruction to him from whom the coat is taken to let his cloak go also, sanctions robbery. This has been well answered by Dr. Duffield here on this floor, and it is an exposition which cannot be set aside.

We are often told that people at the North do not understand the subject of slavery. Now who are they that do not understand it? We are not told that Dr. Wisner did not understand it, and all those who sympathized in his speech last evening. Oh no. It is when the discussion looks northwardly then the North does not understand it.

Now I ask who would give the most enlightened verdict on slavery, a northern jury or a southern jury: one free from its clods and its temptations, or one all beset and bowed down with them. We are told that we have no slaves at the North, and we have nothing to do with it. But, Moderator, we have to do with it as is seen on the floor of this very Assembly. We sustain it, and so do all the North. We must bear our testimony against it and then the responsibility will fall on another quarter.

You ask what is to be done? Do you wish to divide us? No; we wish to prevent division.—But it is said we compel division if we do not speak out, for our southern brethren will go off. I must be candid. There is danger on both sides, and I hope that while we are endeavoring to keep clear of Scylla we shall not run on Charybdis.

Dr. Hill, of Virginia, then obtained the floor. He began with a smile upon his venerable face, with an anecdote of the brother of the late Chief Justice Marshall. Once upon a time, in the midst of a warm excitement, this man became exceedingly obnoxious to a certain party, and they resolved to take him to the river and duck him. As they were about to plunge him in, he said to the leader of the party, you are not quite strong enough about this business: when our Baptist folks are about to plunge a fellow mortal they always wait a little and allow him to give in his experience. Now I have had no opportunity yet to tell my experience. This was said in such a jocular way that the whole party stopped to hear the experience of the man, and the consequence was that before he was through the party was nearly all on his side.

Now the truth is, I want very much to tell you a little of my experience. I'm not in danger of being ducked exactly, but of something worse; I'm in danger of having my head cut off—of being driven out of the church. I am determined to be good natured, though my manners may be warm; I hope allowances will be made for me, for I love my brethren, all of them.

I may be thought to be a pro-slavery man: I protest against the charge; I have always been tender on this subject ever since I was a boy.—When a child some of our servants wanted to

learn to read the Bible, and I told them if they would fix me up a tent in some retired place in the woods I would teach them. They did so, and I taught several of them the Scriptures when I was but 12 years old. I was left an orphan when very young, and four slaves were left to me as my share. One was my old nurse whom I loved as I did my mother, and she loved me as she did her child; one was an old, useless man. None were of any profit to me. When I was married my father-in-law made over two slaves to my wife. He knew my opposition to slavery so well that he would not make them over to me. We have raised a family of slaves from them, and again and again have we offered them their freedom, but they declare they will never leave us.

When I was about to settle in the ministry, I made provision that I might preach to the slaves; and I told the people that I would not preach to them unless they would allow me to preach to the slaves; and often among those people I have had a thousand black faces staring upon me at once. When the odious anti-reading law was passed, I had two hundred slaves under me, learning to read. Old women with their spectacles on, and young children, all learning so that they could read the Bible. That unfortunate, ill-judged law, took them all from me. And who procured the passage of that law? It was our well-meaning, but mistaken abolition brethren of the North. Had they let us alone, we might have gone on in our instruction. But they poured in their abolition documents upon us by cart loads. They sent them to me. I wrote to head quarters requesting them not to send them. The consequence was, after that, I got four for one. The Virginia Legislature, to prevent evil, passed that odious law, which I always opposed, and which if we were left to me, I would have repealed before yonder sun sets. We had the worst enemies of emancipation in the abolitionists of the North. About the time of the miserable Southampton insurrection, the State of Virginia was on the very eve of emancipation. So was Maryland, Kentucky and North Carolina. I do not believe that it would have gone farther than this. Some of the ablest anti-slavery documents which I have ever seen, were the speeches made upon the floor of the Virginia Legislature, after that insurrection. And, Moderator, as I stand here, I solemnly believe if our abolition friends had let us alone, I believe all the States I have mentioned, would have been to day Free States. But the abolitionists came down upon us like the locusts of Egypt; and oh! what have they done? They have put back the day of emancipation at least fifty years.

It was not the South that did it; it was the hue and cry of abolition. Some of the abolitionists came among us, sneaking and doing some things so mean that they cannot be named on this floor. Some of them got lynched, and right enough too, I think. I am no advocate of lynch law; but extreme offences sometimes require extreme remedies. They deserved it. We are now placed in such a position that we cannot speak our anti-slavery sentiments. We are put all back. I am anti-slavery, and always have been; but I solemnly declare that were I the owner of five hundred slaves in Virginia, I would not send them out of the State, and I would not make them free in it. Philadelphia has enough blacks already—Cincinnati has enough—and to stay in Virginia after being made free, would be worse than before. Would our kind, compassionate friends of Cincinnati, open their arms and receive them. I think not.

Well, I will tell a little more of my experience in General Assembly matters. I began it in 1817. Brother Ely remembers something about it. We have been through many scenes together. When the Assembly divided in '38, the report was industriously circulated through all the South that all that were left in the Constitutional General Assembly were abolitionists. I went home and contradicted it. I told them that we did not divide on that ground at all.—I am not quite certain that I was altogether right when I told them that there were many abolitionists in the other body as in our own. I begin to think I was mistaken.

We have been crippled and set back by our northern brethren. They did not mean it, but so it has turned out in fact. In 1787 I housed myself in the Presbyterian Church, the very church to which I now belong. I thought I should tarry in it till I died. In 1789 I began my ministry in this same church, long before a General Assembly was organized. That was done in 1804 or 1805. In this good old mansion I had hoped to spend my days. But the Synod of Cincinnati now come and tell me I must clear out. Well, what's the matter? Why do you not speak Shiloh quite right.

The Moderator here interposed, and said he had not understood that any names were called by the memorial from Cincinnati, and he hoped we should be spared those reflections.

I call for the reading, said Dr. H., and when it was read, he seemed to be a little disappointed.

Dr. Hill resumed.—Now I ask if that action is not excessive, the very thing we fought against in '37. If it is not, I am not able to understand language. Is it not an unjustifiable assumption of power to eject from communion ministers and members without trial. This is not the old basis, but the new; the same spirit of '37 in a new shape. I believe some of these movements are the master strokes of the devil, and I expect they will be seen to be so before we have done.

On closing his remarks, he moved the indefinite postponement of the resolutions of Rev. Mr. Kellogg, which were before the house, for the purpose of introducing a resolution of his own, leaving this whole subject where it was left in 1839, which was carried 43 to 41.

Dr. Ely then spoke a few moments to the resolution of Dr. Hill, and in favor. But he spoke so much at random, and wandered so far from the whole subject, that he was called to order and took his seat.

Dr. Dickinson said, we have discussed this whole subject through and through, in the two last Assemblies, and he supposed the discussion would lead to more harmony of views, and lead all to see that it was utterly impracticable for the General Assembly to do any thing on this subject, or carry out any great measure more than has been done by former Assemblies.

He said division is the thing aimed at on one side in this debate, and resisted on the other.—He blamed no man and no set of men in this Assembly; but he hoped that brethren would not drive the Assembly to transcend its powers, or fall upon a constitution, leaving all this matter to be settled by the only powers known to our constitution. He was in favor of the resolution before us.

To the Friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

BELOVED COADJUTORS.—At the ninth anniversary of the society, which has just been celebrated in the city of New York, an enlightened and fervent zeal, a steadfast purpose of mind, and a harmony of spirit, were exhibited on the part of the delegates, in the cause of our enslaved fellow countrymen, to an extent never equalled at any former gathering. It was an occasion for righteous exultation, for heart-felt thanksgiving to God, well calculated to renovate the strength and reinspire the courage of all whose sincere desire is to see the slave system overthrown, immediately and forever. Notwithstanding the most unparalleled pecuniary embarrassments of the times, delegates from various parts of the free states were present—even from Maine to Indiana—all giving to each other the right hand of anti-slavery fellowship, all rejoicing to stand on the same common platform, all united by the same common tie of humanity—all avowing their determination to let neither sectarian nor party considerations interfere with the faithful discharge of their duty, as the pledged advocates and defenders of the hopeless bondmen of the south. Whilst there was manifested a very slight diversity of opinion as to all the measures to be adopted for the overthrow of slavery, the determination was unanimous never to yield one inch of ground to the slaveholding power; never to succumb to a corrupt public sentiment; never in any emergency to abandon the cause of emancipation. The delightful harmony that prevailed was not purchased at the expense of principle, nor effected by any skillful contrivance to avoid topics that might lead to controversy or division. On the contrary, the standard of anti-slavery faith and action was elevated to the highest point; the discussions were marked with the utmost freedom of thought and speech; no sensitiveness was exhibited at the utterance of the most novel and radical propositions; no fetter was laid on any soul.

Since the memorable secession of 1840, the society has been called to pass through a fiery ordeal of persecution, kindled by the malignity of those who were once its professed friends; but who, in an evil hour, and to gratify an evil spirit, dissolved their connection with it, and sought to establish on its ruins a rival association. It has passed through that ordeal triumphantly.—Let it never be forgotten, that the only crime alleged against the society, by the seceders, was, that it was unwilling to deprive a portion—and by far the most useful and active portion—of its members—of equal rights and privileges, in carrying forward the anti-slavery enterprise on account of their sex. It was the act of placing a gifted and noble woman on a business committee, that constituted the occasion for the withdrawal of a powerful minority from the society, and that led them (in common with southern slaveholders and their northern abettors) to declare a war of extermination against it! The name of that woman will yet be illustrious in the history of the United States. Her public labors in the cause have been continued to this hour; and with a success and devotedness not surpassed by any of the numerous advocates who have been raised up to open their mouths for the suffering and the dumb. Who that has taken cognizance of her self-denying spirit—who that has listened to her eloquent appeals—who that has observed how prejudice and opposition have given place to admiration and concurrence in the prosecution of her philanthropic mission—does not blush for those who, calling themselves abolitionists and professing to remember those in London as bound with them, attempted to close her lips, to stifle her convictions of duty, and to paralyze her efforts to save from slavery and pollution twelve hundred thousand of her own sex? How monstrous it would have been for the society, while contending for the absolute equality of the colored race with their white oppressors, to have decreed that a portion of its members should occupy an inferior position on its platform!

It is evident that they who entered upon this fierce crusade against the American Anti-Slavery Society, have become ashamed of their conduct. Would that it were as apparent that they have heartily repented of it, and are now desirous to unite with us in the same league, as when the horrors of mobocracy everywhere filled the land! Personally, we entertain no ill-will towards them. The war has been offensive on their part—defensive on ours. The same banner of liberty and equal rights still waves over our heads, that was unfurled to the breeze by the Philadelphia convention, in 1838; and under it we welcome all who are disposed to rally for the deliverance of the oppressed. The same platform is beneath our feet, on which we stood at the formation of the parent society; and to it we invite every friend of God and the human race. If our invitation be not accepted, the fault is not ours. We can do no more without consenting to sacrifice the integrity, and to destroy the vitality of the cause.

No other test of membership is required by the society, than is contained in its constitution.—Every person (not a slaveholder) who believes that "slaveholding is a heinous crime in the sight of God, and that the duty, safety, and best interests of all concerned require its immediate abandonment, without expiation," is entitled to become a member. This is the great fundamental principle on which the anti-slavery movement rests; admitting of no compromise, and laying the axe at the poisonous root of slavery. It is enough that an individual subscribes to it, in the form prescribed, to constitute him a member of the society; and however widely he may depart from it in his practice, he can be excluded from membership by no action of the body. A mere subscription, however, to the articles of the constitution, can never be a substitute for right action, nor can itself atone for a pro-slavery act, nor shield from reproof for inconsistency of conduct. It is taken for granted, that all who enroll their names among the members of the society, do so in good faith, with a determination to carry out the sentiments embodied in the Constitution, as far as fidelity to the cause may require, even to the cutting off of the right hand, or the plucking out of the right eye; even if need be, to the subversion of every sect and party, and to the prostration of every existing institution; for, as those sentiments are acknowledged to be holy and true, it is certain that if they are so, nothing will be found arrayed against them, that is in accordance with the will of God, and the rights of man. The kind of action to be performed, or the precise measure to be adopted, by each member, is not specifically defined in the constitution; but every one is left free to determine for himself, in what way duty requires him to act for the abolition of slavery, so long as he consents to remain on the platform.

A principle which is merely held in the abstract, is of no practical value. To be reformatory, it must be applied to an existing state of society. It is asked, how far may this application be extended? The reply is, as far as the individual who professes to embrace it can do so conscientiously for the subversion of evil, and the promotion of the common weal. If the principle be, that slavery ought immediately to be abolished, and that whatever opposes the cause of universal freedom, is corrupt, then every abolitionist is authorized to characterize the laws, institutions, customs, and forms of society, and the position of all sects, and parties, in relation to the anti-slavery enterprise. He has, moreover, a right to make known his discovery of his anti-slavery convictions, and to endeavor to convince them, if he regards them as erring through blindness, in any particular course of action, that they are not in the best position to sustain the

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

it demands. Destructive only to despotism, it is the sole conservative of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, and equal obligation. It is the law of nature prevailing the law of the land. The stupid, the selfish and the base in spirit may denounce it as a vulgar thing; but in the history of our race, the democratic principle has developed and illustrated the highest, moral and intellectual attributes of our nature. Yes, that is a noble, magnanimous, sublime sentiment, which expands our affections, enlarges the circle of sympathies, and elevates the soul of man, until claiming an equality with the best, he rejects, as unworthy of his dignity, any political immunities over the humblest of his fellows.

The above, as has been seen, was the production of the Hon. William Allen, a democratic Senator in Congress, from this State; and those who cannot sentimentally subscribe to the positions, thus assumed and promulgated in regard to "democracy," are not democrats, but they are *ex-ante*—Perryburg (O.) News.

Those are our sentiments exactly, Mr. News. The English language does not furnish a truer or more eloquent definition, or exposition of democracy than the above by Senator Allen; and we agree most fully with the News, that "those who cannot sentimentally subscribe to the positions thus assumed and promulgated in regard to 'democracy,' are not democrats."

Ohio Statesman.

And those who subscribe sentimentally "to the positions thus assumed and promulgated in regard to democracy," but practically deny them, are not *Liberty* men, but Democrats. We have occasionally called the democracy of the day, the *cutaneous* democracy, the democracy of *limitations*, the *sham* democracy—but we have at last got the very thing itself—the *Sentimental Democracy*. Your sentimental democrats are mightily like your sentimental, that is to say, non-paying subscribers—all promise, no performance.

An Evil under the Sun.

A number or two since we commented freely on the injurious effects of the accumulation of overgrown capital in the hands of one man. Below is another more aggravated instance, than the one that gave occasion for those comments.

A man dies, worth thirty-five millions of dollars, and though thousands upon thousands under his very eye, have perished for lack of ordinary comforts, no one raises a voice of condemnation against him. For one, we look upon all such men, as legalized robbers. It is all folly to pretend, that Mr. Arkwright's immense wealth, was attributable to his superior intelligence, energy, or business tact. Many a man, we doubt not, of equal worth, capacity, and industry, every way, has groined through life, under the pressure of want. The inference is that, the arrangements of society are radically wrong—and that man who avails himself of them to build up an enormous fortune, cannot be innocent. We are no agrarians—we pretend not to see distinctly where or what the evil is in our social arrangements—but we are very sure that reflecting men should direct their attention to the investigation, and meantime the community learn to frown upon men, who in the midst of thousands starving spiritually and bodily, can heartlessly lay up their millions, to course a few pampered descendants.

"Great European and American Capitalists."—The London Morning Herald, in an obituary notice of the late Richard Arkwright, Esq., has the following interesting remarks relative to the comparative wealth of certain leading European and American capitalists.

He died possessed, it is reported of not less than seven millions sterling in personal property alone, irrespective of landed estates. As an individual capitalist there is not one in Europe at the present time who can approach within half the distance, excepting, perhaps, the excellent no less than wealthy Mr. Solomon Heine, of Hamburg, who, according to general reports, is estimated to concentrate in his own person, the representation of many values to the vast amount of four millions sterling.

It must be remembered, however, that this sum represents the whole property of Mr. Heine, whereas the late Mr. Arkwright was possessed of landed estates perhaps one or two millions beyond the amount at which the personality is rated. Immensely wealthy as are the Barings, the Rothschilds, the Hopes, &c., of Europe, there is not, has not been, one that could be placed at all in the comparison; not all the magnificent fortunes drawn out of, with all the vast capital remaining still in the princely house of Baring would, perhaps, all combined, reach to the amount; not all the splendid capitals of all the Rothschilds throughout Europe together equal probably more than one-half the enormous mass of accumulated hoards left behind by the late Mr. Arkwright.

Out of Europe, the only capitalist who could approach the comparison would be Mr. Astor, of New York, whose name will be familiar with all travelers from the massive and magnificent pile of buildings which, as Astor's Hotel, has administered to their convenience—a building, which of the description, and for the special use, stands unparalleled in the whole world; with this palatial structure it must be understood that Mr. Astor neither was nor is otherwise connected than as planner and proprietor, and as forming part of his vast estate. The reports current about the enormous wealth created and accumulated by this extraordinary man carry it as high as sixteen or seventeen millions of dollars, or say about four millions sterling; but of course, whilst he is living, this can only be a matter of conjecture, though perhaps not far from the truth.

Texas.

It is lamentable to observe the low and depraved habits of thought and feeling, into which the advocates or slaves of the slave-holding interest have fallen. They pay their masters, the slave-holders, the compliment, of continually telling them that they are the meanest and most mercenary of all God's creatures. The objection against abolition that loomed largest in the eye of Henry Clay was, the *money-value* of the slaves. Twelve hundred millions of dollars with him was an almighty argument why he and his fellows should continue to steal the wages of two or three millions of human beings. His heart was not large enough to comprehend the possibility that the personal and inherent rights of two millions and a half of men might be more precious than the pecuniary interest of two hundred and fifty thousand slave-holders. And the panders to the slave power, North and South, are just like him. The honor of the country, the rights of the non-slaveholding millions of the nation, the wrongs of the slaves, the claims of justice, are to them lighter than vanity. The sole question with them is, how will it affect the purses of our lords and masters, the slaveholders? If by some revolution in human affairs, the slaveholder should find it to his interest to think of abolition, it is "financial not moral abolition." So say the serviles. They dare not attribute to him honorable motives: it would insult him. They announce to the world that it is a mere "pocket

calculation." Far be it from them to insinuate that he could be so weak, as to bow to appeals to his sense of justice, or his patriotism. His sense of justice is alive to but one impression, and that is, that he should be well paid for his slaves: his patriotism rises or falls with the rise or fall in the price of his lands.

Read the following from the Louisville Journal, whose principal editor is a New England man. In reference to the state of things in Texas, and the favorable disposition of many of the slaveholders to emancipation, he does not dare make a generous motive in connection with their plans. Their policy is, first to get paid for their slaves, then to *glut their purses*, with the proceeds of their land sales! This thing of slavery is the very essence of chivalry, is it not? After reading the Journal's account, you will be prepared to admire the high-minded, noble slaveholder!

"It is thought to be necessary to prevent emigration from the Republic, that something should be done in order to encourage persons to identify their fortunes with those of the State. In devising expedients to secure her present population and to induce emigration from other countries to Texas, it was suggested that both these desiderata would be obtained if the present system of slavery was abolished. As far as we are enlightened as to the means to be employed for the abolition of slavery, they are as follows:—It is presumed, on good authority, that if Texas does agree to abolish slavery, a loan of \$5,000,000 can be negotiated in Great Britain, redeemable in lands belonging to the Republic. The number of slaves in Texas is 25,000, and the money raised by loan would enable the Government to pay their owners two hundred dollars for each slave. This compensation, it is believed, would fully satisfy the holders of slaves, and as the white population is four times as great, the same inconveniences would not result in the slave states of this Union, where the same disparity in favor of the whites does not exist. It is supposed that the liberated blacks could be employed in the tillage of the earth, with more profit to both races, and that the objections which now restrain emigration to the country would be removed."

"This project is not one of moral, but of financial, abolition. It is, in every sense of the word, a mere pocket calculation. The present slaveholders own immense tracts of land, and the compensation they would receive for their slaves would enable them to purchase a great deal more, all which, in the event of the emancipation expected as a consequence of emancipation, would come into market and glut the purses of the proprietors."

But, aside from the infernal selfishness that affects honesty only when it finds robbery a losing concern, we cannot but rejoice at the agitation which has evidently commenced in Texas.—The Galveston correspondent of the New Orleans Bee, whose letter appeared in that paper of May 16th, says—

"I affirm to you, in the most solemn manner, and on my word as a gentleman, that at this moment the advocates of the policy of emancipation are boldly traversing the country, and with, to me, unanticipated success. I feel deeply distressed to think that it is so, but how can I believe otherwise when I see in the ranks, talent, character and influence of the first order in the country."

The Bee of the 18th, gives a quotation from a letter which, it says, is "now before us, written by a gentleman who has held high places in the Republic."

"How easy would it be," he says "for the Government of Great Britain, through her *Abolition Society in London*, to introduce a population sufficient, under the colonization contract, now existing in Texas, to pass a law abolishing slavery or change the features of our constitution by forbidding it longer license. Our naturalization laws require only six months residence to entitle a foreigner to the full exercise of the elective franchise, &c."

Of course, the Bee is horror-stricken at this project. It declares that, "The establishment of an Abolition Republic upon the Southern boundary of the United States, would be such a stride in the career of negroism, that emancipation in all the islands of the Gulf would not equal. The probable consequence of such a consummation upon the only nation capable of resisting the armies and navies of Albion—whose existence as a sovereign power is involved in the inviolability of southern institutions, cannot have escaped the keen and piercing eyes of British politicians, and the circumstances that have made Texas accessible to the approaches of foreign intrigues, are as well known in London as to the people of this hemisphere."

"Whose existence as a sovereign power is involved in the inviolability of Southern institutions"—that is, in plain English, in the perpetuation of slavery!!

Freemen of the North! The very sovereignty of your famous republic rests upon the broad shoulders of these two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders! Your tree of Liberty springs from the root of slavery! Lay the axe at this root, and Liberty falls! Think you that the mouth-pieces of these petty tyrants would have had the audacity to utter such foolery, if you had sent men instead of—, to Congress to represent you?

But we must not forget Texas.

"Whilst these emigrants," says the Bee, "are being taken to Texas under the auspices of the London Abolition Society, the British emissaries are preaching abolition in the interior of Texas—endeavoring to persuade the large landholders that the abolition of slavery would cause such an influx of population from the Northern States of this confederacy and Europe, as would enhance real estate in an enormous and expeditious manner. The effect of these combined operations is to deter further emigration from the Southern States, whilst the country is filling up with northern and transatlantic abolitionists."

What a terrible calamity, that free working men, instead of slaves and slave-breeders should settle themselves in Texas! In connection with these schemes of free colonization, the following from an exchange paper, possesses no small interest.

"The Köln Zeitung lately published a correspondence from Meitz, from which it appeared that persons of rank in Germany had joined together in the purchase of some extensive tracts of land in Texas, destined as settlements for German emigrants. This proves to be correct. Twenty-four princes, and other persons of high rank, among whom are the Duke of Nassau and the Prince of Linange, have commenced the execution of this grand scheme. The two agents who concluded the purchase of territories are already on their way back to Europe. Should this first experiment prove successful, the plan will speedily receive a greater extension."

Again, however, we say, BEWARE! Whether this anti-slavery agitation in Texas amounts to much or little, one thing is certain, the advocates of Texas will avail themselves of the opportunity, to invite the slave states in a desperate attempt at annexation in the next Congress, or under the treaty-making power.

Mr. H. Clay.

The Pittsburg Advocate pronounces the advertisement for runaways, over the name of Henry Clay sr., and E. Muir, lately published in several newspapers, a forgery. The editor says he has a letter of Mr. Clay before him, in which he denies that he ever advertised such slaves. The Gazette has called upon him to publish the letter, but he will not do it. This of itself throws suspicion upon his denial. If the letter gave a flat, unequivocal contradiction to the report, and stated that he, Mr. C., had never owned such slaves, never advertised or caused them to be advertised; the presumption is that it would be published. For one, we are not willing to take the Advocate's construction of it.

The Gazette calls upon us, among others, for the proof of the genuineness of the advertisement. We can give no other now than the Albany Patriot, and the Eastern prints from which we copied it. We republished it, because we supposed their authority was good, and because too, there is no more reason why Henry Clay should not advertise for runaways, than his brother slaveholders. He believes that negroes are fit subjects for property—that the legislation of two hundred years has sanctioned and sanctified negro slavery as property—and we cannot see therefore why it is any more wonderful that he should advertise a runaway man, than a stray horse.

The Slave Advertisement and Henry Clay.

After we had written the article in this column, in reply to the Pittsburg Gazette's interrogatory, concerning Mr. Clay's slave-advertisement, the Albany Patriot came to hand, and referred to the Philanthropist of 1839 for the proof of its genuineness. We were surprised at this, for we thought we could recollect at least the idea of every thing, we ever inserted in the paper—and we had no recollection of this matter. In looking over the Philanthropist of that year, however, we find, sure enough, that the advertisement was first made public in our paper.

The reason why we did not recollect it, was, that owing to the sudden illness and death of a beloved child, our paper that week was edited entirely by the publishing agent, Mr. Samuel Hall, and we knew nothing of its contents. In that paper is the advertisement, and we give as much of the preparatory remarks of Mr. Hall, as throw any light upon the question of its genuineness.—The Mr. Boyle spoken of, is the Reverend James Boyle, then an agent of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, now journeying in one of the Eastern States, I think, Massachusetts. If he see this, he will oblige me, by informing me all he knows of the hand bill. Or, if there be any one in the state, who has information on the subject, he will please communicate it.

Mr. Boyle, the travelling book-agent," says Mr. Hall, "has just given in a hand bill, picked up in the country, offering \$300 reward for one, who seems to have gone astray."

After a few more remarks, then follows the advertisement. This is all the light we now can give the editor of the Pittsburg Gazette. In republishing from the Philanthropist, it would have been better had the Patriot stated the circumstances connected with the first publication of the advertisement, so that every person might have judged for himself how much credit to attach to its genuineness.

For ourselves, we can only say, we believe it genuine.

Thanks.

To John Jay for a copy of his well written and valuable pamphlet, "Caste and Slavery in the American Church." It is calculated, it seems to me, to do much good wherever it is read, and I hope it may be widely circulated. While it tells a great deal of severe truth in plain words, it is still as gentle in tone and as courteous in language as could any way consist with a due degree of faithfulness to the cause of humanity and pure religion. I hope to find space ere long, for some extracts.—Voice of Freedom.

The same admirable production was forwarded to us, but some body was considerate enough to abstract it from our table.

We had read portions of it in the New World, and can add our testimony to the great value of the pamphlet.

Since writing above, the pamphlet has been returned.

From our Travelling Correspondent.

NEW YORK, MAY 10, 1843.

Dear Sir—I had promised myself much pleasure and your readers some profit, in gathering such information respecting the Anti-Slavery cause as is current in this city, but constant ill health has thus far obstructed my design.

One cannot however be here, sick or well, without having events hourly force themselves in upon him, which are signal-marks of progress on the deep and awful revolution now going on every where, in favor of human rights.

Since I have been here, I have heard the Pastor of a Presbyterian Church of some seven hundred members—a pastor born and educated in Kentucky—preach a decided and clear abolition discourse, in which he called the free colored people present, in the congregation his "friends" and "brethren," and strongly reprehended the disabilities and oppressions under which they labor by being excluded from most branches of useful and honorable industry. I have seen columns of reports of Anti-Slavery speeches and editorial laudation of Anti-Slavery meetings in the public prints of the city, which, six years ago, when a convention of lecturers met here, either took no notice of them at all, or advertised them as "an infamous gang of abolitionists lurking in some part of the city hatching their mischievous designs for embroiling the land."

But the tone and spirit of our public conveyances furnish the most striking proof of the drying up of the pro-slavery spirit of the country, for these are the veins and arteries of society along which it voluntarily flows. Six years ago slaveholders regarded our rail roads, rivers, and canals as a part of their own domain—a claim which the crouching spirit of gain in agents and stockholders is every ready to accord to these who expend, in travelling, the most insolence and money. It is easy to see that public sentiment along our travelling routes, presses more heavily upon slaveholders now than it did upon abolitionists then: though it does not manifest itself, as the former did, in ferocious and savage insult upon their persons.

I have been able to attend some of the meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The attendance, the speaking, the spirit, and especially the singing, by the Hutchinsons of New Hampshire were all good. The Annual Report is a strong, sensible, business document. I heard not a word of abuse directed against other anti-slavery

organizations. And notwithstanding, some gentle overflowsings from S. S. Foster of New Hampshire, and some others whose genius and inspiration seem to be altogether of the destructive order, I was so well pleased with the meetings, for both bodily infirmity, and some other trifling causes of depression, you should have such a glowing description:—but—but—

I have have got to it at last; and out it must come—I sail from the wharf to-morrow at ten o'clock.

"Well, what of that?"

"What of that?" I'll tell you "what of that." I do not believe a landsman of any sensibility, ever put his trunk aboard ship, for the first time, without feeling a strange twinge or two about the heart. At least I pretend to no such social virtues; and if it be weakness to lack this, I hasten to make what merit with your readers I may, by confessing it before hand.

Before you is the big morning sea, restless as a sick giant, rolling and tumbling upon his broad bed. Your path is over the homes of all the ocean-monsters in which lie bleaching the bones of departed generations:—and then countries are before you with their stranger ways, and ten thousand houses—and not one among them all, your home. Yet all this is nothing; all you can look forward to is nothing to what you leave. This is my last night on shore, and to confess the truth, I never was so disposed to look West to see the sun rise in all my life. If you will believe me (and I know you will), I have, this moment, a more vivid (and far more favorable) impression of Cincinnati that ever before—I see your face with greater clearness than when I last sat by your parlor grate—and this being so, you can judge how unable I am to write amid a throng of Cincinnati friends, whose images (wonderfully improved in every feature,) are crowding around me for leave-taking, especially some few near the head of Main street, which—which, I'd better be silent about here.

Now I have a world of profound explanations at my pen's point, showing the nature, force, and effect of throwing off the last rope that ties one to his mother main-land; but as all such small facts are far more interesting and understandable than the philosophy of them, I will stop short here, begging you to assure your readers that all I have written here is merely an apology for not being able to write.

As ever yours,

J. B.

Belmont.

Agreeably to a call for a meeting of the Liberty party of Belmont county, a number of persons assembled at Belmont, on the 5th mo. (May), and were organized by calling Dr. Wm. Waters to the chair, and appointed Joel Wood Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated to be the nomination of candidates to the State Legislature and county officers, a committee was appointed composed of two, selected by each township represented in the meeting to bring forward names for that purpose.

Eliz Nichols, Joel Wood and Elihu Bailey, were appointed to correspond with the friends of liberty in Harrison and Monroe, in order for a meeting of this Congressional district.

The committee on nominations reported the following names which were adopted. For Representatives, Isaac H. Chandler and Elihu Bailey. For Treasurer, Joel Wood. For Commissioners, Wm. Stewart, Coroner, Benjamin M. Wilson. Surveyor, Thomas Lewis. And E. Nichols, Wm. Dilon, and E. Berry, were appointed a committee to fill vacancies.

A Vigilant Committee was appointed, composed of Dr. Strall, Wm. Crafts, Eli Nichols, Wm. Waters, Wm. Dilon and Isaac Hope. The following persons were nominated to collect funds for the general expenses of the party, and forward them to the Vigilant Committee, viz: Joseph M. Lewis, of Painesville; J. B. Somers, of Thomas Bruce, of Wayne; Jesse Loyd, of Colerain; Merick S. Burr, of Goshen; Joel Dowd, of Warren; Granville S. Dilwit, of Union; G. G. Waters, of Washington; Jas. H. Wilson, of Smith; Isaac Morris, of Richland; Nicholas Cooper, of Wheeling; and Dr. Bailey, of Flushing.

The following resolution was then offered and adopted.

Whereas, An imposition has been practiced upon many of the subscribers for the "Voice for the People" by several of the Postmasters of this county, who claim to act by direction of the P. O. Department, by charging pamphlet postage, thereby destroying in a great measure the circulation of the paper. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to request Dr. Bailey to change the form of the paper to that of a common newspaper, in order to remove all difficulty in regard to postage.

Elihu Bailey and Eli Nichols addressed the meeting at some length.

On motion, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and offered to the county papers and the Philanthropist for publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

WM. WATERS, Pres't.

JOEL WOOD, Sec'y.

NOTICES.

DISCUSSION AT SHARON.

The discussion at Sharon in this county, went off, we learn, with great eclat. There was a large attendance, the debate was ably managed, and the people deeply interested. We hope we shall have some account of the meeting. We should be glad if we could get up a debate for Mr. Thomas, in Cincinnati.

A HINT.

Extract of a Letter.

"I notice that Mr. David Wood of Mt. Gilead has kindly offered the hospitalities of his house to such as may find it convenient to call upon him. I have no doubt there are many others in the interior of the state, who would cheerfully do the same, and I think it would manifest their willingness to do as Mr. Wood has done."

THE TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR PLAN.

Licking has pledged \$25. for one month's services of Arnold Buffum. Knox has the principal part of the same sum raised. And Delaware has a committee on foot for the same purpose. Do not forget, that you can have the services also, at the same rate, of Messrs. Mahan and Yancey.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE—No. 6.

The 6th No. of the monthly is now ready for delivery. It contains the remainder of the excellent address to the Non-Slaveholders of the South.

LIBERTY MEETING.

A Liberty meeting will be held in the town of Abington, Wayne county, Ia., commencing Friday, the 23d. day of June.

Rev. Daniel Wood, Josiah Eell, Drs. Bennett, Casterline & Thomas, and the friends of the cause in general are requested to attend.

UNION CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Warren Co. Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Springborough, Warren co., Saturday, June 10th, at 10 o'clock.

A large attendance is earnestly desired. Efforts are now being made to procure the service of distinguished speakers. The auxiliary societies are requested to send delegates.

The notice of the last meeting of the So-

ciety came too late to be inserted in the paper. Our friends should be early with their notices.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

I have just received a fine assortment of anti-slavery publications from New York. Those who want to purchase are requested to call at my office, on 6th st., north side, between Vine and Race. No sales made except for cash. As I am anxious to circulate the publications, I will sell cheap.

ELKTON CONVENTION.

We have had as yet no official account of this meeting. Mr. Lewis made, we are informed, a very able speech; and a candidate for Congress was nominated.

It is stated that the Friends held a meeting the day before the convention and enjoined upon their members not to attend, on pain of being dealt with by his disappointment, his professional engagements put it out of his power to attend.

LIBERTY CONVENTIONS.

They are beginning to hold Liberty conventions all over the state. Many, we see, are announced for the 4th of July. It is time our friends should be active. Be lively, send in your notices in season.

Some think it hardly worth while to hold meetings, unless they can have eminent speakers. In some of the best meetings we have ever attended, the speaking has been done by men of plain sense, unpractised in oratory. Never mind speakers. Hold your conventions, and if you can't have regular set speeches, you can hold what Methodists call, a general class meeting; in which it is in order for every body to tell his own story in his own way. The less formality, the less machinery we have in our conventions, the better.

Zion's Church.

In the account of a formation of a new colored Baptist church last week, the names were spelt wrong. The new church is called Zion's Baptist Church, and the old one, out of which it is formed, we believe, is the Union Baptist church, (col'd). We have received a communication from the pastor of the latter, in relation to the matter, which will appear next week.

Correspondents.

Must be patient. The proceedings of the New School General Assembly exclude a great deal of other matter, which we intended to insert in this number.

Liberty Convention in the 4th District.

To the friends of liberty in the fourth congressional district of Ohio; Greeting. After a correspondence with our friends in Urbana, we have ventured to suggest the propriety of holding a congressional convention, in Urbana, on the fourth of July next; at which time and place the friends of Liberty, in the counties of Logan, Union, Madison, Clark, Miami and Champaign, are respectfully invited to attend.

Let all who are opposed to the dictations of the slave-holding power; to political gambling and executive encroachments:—

Let all who believe "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness:—"

Let those who are in favor of protecting free labor, of a sound safe currency, and a constitutional and economical administration of the Government, come.

Let all who entertain these sentiments, and are disposed to vote them, come, for of such is the liberty party.

It is proposed that the convention be organized at 10 o'clock A. M.

All editors of newspapers within this congressional district, are respectfully requested to publish this notice.

MIAMI.

Troy, May 30, 1842.

Congressional Nominations.

At the Elkton convention, we learn, that Dr. M. C. Williams, of Camden, was nominated as Liberty candidate for Congress. The nomination is an excellent one. Dr. Williams is a highly respectable, a very worthy and intelligent man. L. Stubbs and H. Brown jr. were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the voters of the District. We hope our friends there will now be active—holding meetings, circulating tracts, &c. &c. Doubtless many pathetic appeals will be made to them, in behalf of one of the parties—their action, it will be said, will only result in the "triumph of the Locofocos, the defeat of the Whigs." Well, we can't exactly see, why Liberty men are bound to violate their principles, for fear one pro-slavery party shall whip another. "Let the dead bury their dead"—what is that to us!

Mansfield's Political Grammar.

This book has been adopted by the Committee of School Trustees for the use of the scholars in the Common Schools in this city. It is a work of merit, and as a Text Book of the elementary terms, definitions and principles of our written Constitution, is equal to any thing of the kind, that has ever come under our observation.

The introduction of this valuable work into common use, and into Common Schools, cannot fail of good results, in the diffusion of correct political instruction tending to the preservation of correct political liberty.

The following brief analysis of the work, was made by a Committee who have thoroughly studied it, and fully understand the importance of its being introduced as a class book into our institutions of learning:

"The school house is the proper place to lay the foundation of a correct knowledge of Political Science, and for the reason they have thought proper to call attention to the subject, and to introduce the 'Political Grammar,' not alone as the best, but at the only work within their knowledge really deserving the name of the Political Class Book."

"It is elementary and logical, and no book can more clearly give the outlines of any science, than it gives those of Political Law and Action, and your Committee feel confident that its general introduction into our schools and Colleges will tend more to secure the future stability, glory and happiness of our country, than almost any other event, and they cannot omit this opportunity of expressing their thanks to its talented and distinguished Author, for the invaluable acquisition to the school master's usefulness and influence, with which this volume furnishes them."

"The Political Grammar is too little known, and therefore your Committee submit, a short outline of its contents:—"

"In the first chapter are laid down forty-eight definitions, as the foundation of the Author's arguments; after which a history of the political changes of our country from its settlement to the adoption of the present Constitution, is given. The next chapter treats of the present Constitution, clause by clause, giving the questions which have been raised, and the debates and opinions made respecting them. The third chapter gives an account of the ratification of the Constitution by the several states, and a history of the political changes of our country from its settlement to the adoption of the present Constitution, and next come two chapters on the operations of the National and State Governments, concluding:—"

This work of Mr. Mansfield is published by W. T. Truman, No. 20, Pearl Street.

Eighth Anniversary of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society.

The Eighth Anniversary of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Bloomingburg, Fayette county, commencing Wednesday, June 21st, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

The members of both the state-organizations are expected to be present.

Among the speakers we are at liberty to announce Messrs. King, Lewis, Mahan, Morris, Cable, Thomas, and Hudson.

Newspapers please copy.

Portrait Painting.

Mr. W. Hopkins, who was drawn out of Louisiana, for thinking, not speaking, abolitionism, has established himself as will be seen in the advertising columns in this city. We advise the lovers of pictures, to call at his Gallery. He is excellent at catching the likeness and makes a good picture. We hope he may receive a good patronage.

A. N. NEWTON.

DELECTO.

OFFICE ON WALNUT ST., SECOND DOOR ABOVE 4TH. AND THE FIRST BELOW DR. KNOWLTON'S.

A. N. NEWTON pledges himself to execute all operations on the latest and most improved principles to the entire satisfaction of the patient, or no compensation required.

He positively asserts in unqualified terms, that his ARTIFICIAL TEETH, (on pivot and gold plate from one to a whole set) cannot be excelled, either in form, shade, beauty, elegance, taste, adaptation, durability or utility.

BLOCK TEETH, of superior quality, with or without gums, inserted in a manner every way calculated to render them pleasant, agreeable, and serviceable—combining, at the same time, all the above qualities of the pivot and plate teeth.

Particular attention devoted to regulating children's teeth.

Discolored gums effectually restored.

Terms, to comport with the times. Consultation gratis.

City, June 7th, 1842.

Portrait Painting.

POETRY.

From the New York Tribune.

Mysteries.

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

Drop the mystery of death,
When the body slumbereth,
Senseless, pulseless, without breath—

Headless of surrounding strife,
Of the grief of child or wife;
Yet the same in all save life!

Whence this slumber so profound?
That it may not be unbound
Or by silence or by sound?

Who can answer? None may tell—
None who with the living dwell,
Can unfold the miracle!

Not till on the spirit's sight
Lurks the Uncreated Light,
Can we read the mystery right.

Yet, wherever we may be,
Daily, hourly, do we see
A profounder mystery.

Than of death more solemn far,
Heavier, headless though we are
When the gates of slumber unbar.

Giving glimpses of its deep,
Over which perpetual sweep
Phantoms from the Land of Sleep.

'Tis the mystery of Life—
With its trials and its strife—
With its hopes and terrors rife—

With its darkness and its light—
With its meekness and its might—
With its longings and its strife.

For a higher state than this,
For a more pervading bliss,
For the Heaven from which, I wis,

In its primal day it came—
Hence its pure, eternal flame
Ever changing, yet the same.

Who this mystery shall scan?
Who shall read the secret plan?
Neither sage nor simple can!

Drops imagination's wing—
Past nor future e'er can bring
Answer to our questioning.

This alone, in joy and woe,
While we linger here below,
Is enough for us to know—

That in him who reigns above—
Him, the Omnipotent Love—
Do we live, and breathe, and move!

Ever let us look to him,
And when Sun and Stars are dim,
Praise him with the Seraphim!

The Steamboat.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

See how the flaming herald leads
The high and rolling waves,
As crashing o'er their crested heads,
She bows her surly slaves!

With foam before, and fire behind,
She flares the clinging sea,
That flies before the roaring wind,
Beneath the hissing lee.

The morning spray, like sea-born flowers,
With heaped and glistening bells,
Fall round her fast in glistening showers,
With every wave that swells;

And flaring o'er the midnight deep,
In lurid fringes thrown,
The living fires of ocean sweep
Along her flashing zone.

With clashing wheel, and fitting keel,
And smoking torch on high,
When winds are high, and billows feel,
She flutters flaming by!

When seas are silent and serene,
With even beams she glides,
The sunshine gleaming through the green,
That skirts her gleaming sides.

Now, like a wild nymph, for a sport,
She veils her shadowy form,
The beating of her restless heart,
Still sounding through the storm;

Now answers, like a courtly dame,
The reddening surges o'er,
With flying scarf of spangled flame—
The Pharos of the shore.

To-night you pilot shall not sleep,
Who on his narrow mate,
To-night you freighted scow shall keep
Her broad breast to the gale;

And many a forecast, scooped and strained,
Shall break from yard to stay,
Before the smoky wreath has stained
The rising mist of day.

Hark! hark! I hear you whistling shrill,
I see you quivering mast,
The black throat of the haunted chud
Is prattling for the blast!

An hour, and whirled, like winnowing chaff,
The giant surge shall fling
His treacherous o'er your pennant's staff,
White as the sea-bird's wing!

Yet rest, ye wanderers of the deep—
Nor wind nor wave shall tire
Those fearless arms, whose pulses leap
With floods of living fire.

Sleep on, when the morning light
Streams o'er the shining bay,
O think of those for whom the night
Shall never wake in day!

An Odd Character.

Of perfect social freedom, I never knew but one instance. D. H. of Boston, coming home to dine one day, found a very bright-looking, handsome-looking man on the steps, apparently about seven or eight years old. As he opened the door, the boy glided in, as if it were his home. "What do you want?" said the Doctor. The child looked up with a smiling countenance and answered, "I am a little boy that run away from Providence; and I want some dinner; and I thought maybe you would give me some." His radiant face and childlike freedom operated like a charm. He had a good dinner, and remained several days; becoming more and more the pet of the whole household. He said he had been cruelly treated by somebody in Providence, and had run away; but the people he described could not be found. The doctor thought it would not do to have him grow up in idleness, and he tried to find a place, where he could run errands, clean knives &c. for his living. An hour after this was mentioned the boy was missing. In a few weeks they heard of him in the opposite part of the city, setting on the door step at dinner time. When the door opened he walked in, smiling, and said, "I am a little boy that run away from Providence; and I want some dinner, and I thought maybe you would give me some." The heart

that trusted so completely received a cordial welcome. After a time, it was again proposed to find some place at service; and straightway this human butterfly was off, no one knew whither.

For several months, no more was heard of him. But one bright winter day, his first benefactor found him seated on the steps of a house in Easton street. "Why Tom where did you come from?" said he. "I came from Philadelphia." "How upon earth did you get there?" "I heard folks talk about New York, and I thought I should like to see it. So I went on board a steamboat; and when it put off, the captain asked me who I was; and I told him that I was a little boy that run away from Providence and I wanted to go to New York, but I had no money. 'You little blackascal,' says he, 'I'll throw you overboard.' I don't believe you will said I, and he didn't. I told him I was hungry, and he gave me something to eat, and made up a nice little bed for me. When I got to New York, I went and sat down on a door step; and when the gentleman came home to dinner, I went in and told him that I was a little boy that had run away from Providence and I was hungry. So he gave me something to eat, and made up a nice little bed for me. And I sat down on this door step, and when the lady asked me what I wanted, I told her I was a little boy that run away from Providence, and I was hungry. So she gave me something to eat, and made me up a nice little bed; and I stay here, and do her errands, and sometimes. Every body is very good to me, and I like everybody."

He looked up with the most sunny gaiety, and striking his hoop as he spoke, went down the street like an arrow. He disappeared soon after, probably in quest of new adventures. I have not heard of him since; and sometimes a painful fear passes through my mind that the kidnappers, prowling about all our large towns, have carried him into slavery.

The story has a charm for me, for two reasons. I was delighted with the artless freedom of the winning, wayward child; and still more did I rejoice in the perpetual kindness, which, if we were where gave it such friendly greeting. Oh, if we would but dare to throw ourselves on each other's hearts, how the image of heaven would be reflected all over the face of this earth, as the clear blue sky lies mirrored in the waters.

L. M. C.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Private letters from Europe, says the National Intelligencer, give us a better understanding of the English Government's policy in the Sandwich Islands. The Government followed the example of the United States in declaring for the independence of the Sandwich Islands. Messrs. Harris and Haliole, the Hawaiian Commissioners now in Europe, write also to their friends to that effect. We felt sincere gratification at the President's message to Congress on this subject last winter, and the ready response of the Houses. We now see an interesting community on the bosom of the Pacific seas, recently rescued from heathenism and idolatry, chiefly by the pious zeal of American Missionaries, rising to the dignity of an independent, civilized, and Christian State. How much more delightful is such a spectacle, than to read of the triumphs of power and the destruction of the weak by the might! Long may this new government, the freshest national product of letters and religion, shed its beneficent light over the remote quarter of the world where it exists, until it reaches and spreads over the whole of the islands of that vast ocean!

EXTRAORDINARY POWER OF RECOGNITION IN A TIGER.—One day last week a singular circumstance occurred in Wombwell's Royal Menagerie, corroborative of the retentive memory said to be possessed by this most savage of the forest tribe, the tiger. A sailor, who had been strolling round the exhibition, loitering here and there to admire and identify some of the animals with those he had seen in far distant climes, was attracted by the strange noise made by a tiger, who seemed irritated beyond endurance. Jack somewhat alarmed, sought the keeper to inquire the cause of so singular a display of feeling, which, he remarked, became more boisterous the nearer he approached the animal; the keeper replied that the behavior of the tiger indicated that he was very angry, or annoyed; upon this the sailor again approached the den, and after gazing at the tiger for a few minutes, during which the tiger became frantic with rage, lashing his tail against his sides and giving utterance to the most frightful howlings, discovered the tiger to be some animal brought to England under the special care of the weather-beaten tar. It now became Jack's turn to be delighted, as it appeared the tiger was recognizing his old friend, and after making repeated applications to be permitted to enter the den for the purpose, as he said, of "shaking a fist" with the beautiful animal, he was suffered so to do. The iron door was opened and in jumped Jack to the delight of himself and striped friend, and to the astonishment of the lookers-on. The affection of the animal was now shown by caressing and licking the pleased sailor, whom he seemed to welcome with the heartiest satisfaction; and when the honest tar left the den the anguish of the animal appeared almost insupportable.

Davenport Independent.

North East Passage to China.

The Cheltenham Chronicle contains an article on the possibility, if not on the actual practicability, of a steamer making a passage to China by the North-East route. "What a desirable opportunity now presents itself," says the writer, "for her Majesty's Government to send out a steamer from England to Archangel, there to fill up her coal, take her pilots, and other scientific men! This, no doubt, the Emperor of Russia, who has devoted a large sum of money for the purpose, would be very glad to assist himself of, and give the expedition every assistance. From Archangel the steamer would immediately proceed to Pickoroo, and obtain fishermen and pilots to pass through Waygats Sound into the Nova Zembla Seas, and endeavor to double the Vostochoi Noss, on the N. E. Cape of Russia. Asia, lying in latitude 78 deg. 30 North. Once having rounded this Cape, the coast suddenly branches to the South, and no doubt the navigation through the Archipelago of Laptev, Behring's Straits, is always more or less open and unobstructed in the summer, for it is well known that the Russian hunters, in their very defective bayards, or country boats, made of hides, have navigated that Archipelago and coast for upwards of two hundred years. From Behring's Straits to Kamtschatka, through Perouse's Straits, to Pekin, Chusan, &c., would be readily accomplished. The only difficulty to be apprehended for a steamer would be in the Nova Zembla Seas, from about the latitude 74 deg. N. to the doubling of the north-east Cape of Russia Asia, (Vostochoi Noss,) in lat. 78 deg. 30 North. Should the above passage ever be brought into practical use, for the purpose of navigation, it is necessary to bear in mind that the distance from London by the above route to Pekin, is, in round numbers, about 8,000 miles, while the distance via the Cape of Good Hope, from London to Pekin, is 18,000 miles, and it is superfluous to add that science would be immensely benefited by the accomplishment of such a desirable object."

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock & Co. on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them. The next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR.

which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it once—

Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and all shriveled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the *INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT*—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true *HAYS' LINIMENT*, from *Comstock & Co.* ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by *ROOFS' SPECIFIC*; and *Founders* of horses, cured entirely by *Roofs' Founder Ointment*. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore **EYES** It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the **PILES**

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:

on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

See Dr. Lin's signature, thus: *Dr. O. Lin*

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the **NERVES** or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of **FEVERS**, or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S C.M. POUND EXTRACT.

There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailments—all internal irritations—soothe to the surface by friction with this Balm—used in coughs, swollen or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's

EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, **COUGHS & COLDS**

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

will eradicate all **WORMS** in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.* New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

62-Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co.

Wholesale Druggists, 21 Courtland street (near Broadway) New York.

Also for sale genuine in Cincinnati, by our only Agents, *SANFORD & PARK*.

No. 15 Fourth Street, between Main and Sycamore.

STARTLING FACTS.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists, but who are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases, to relate a suppressed fever, scurvy, cold, or some other ailment, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of worms! and these could have been eradicated in the day, by the use of a bottle of *KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE*, at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that those things should be, and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this

Worm Exterminator, when they know that if the case was not worms, this remedy could not by possibility do hurt—but always good, and it is a positive proof of what it does. How important then to use it, and who will not take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent read this, and then ask this question in truth and honesty.

Mr. J. C. Ringold had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, without relief, when *Kolmstock's Vermifuge* was given, and next day more forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly and was as usual.

A child of a woman living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwined for a month, till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth, and itching of the nose. A humane lady, who called to provide for the family, sent immediately for *Kolmstock's Vermifuge*, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better and cured, and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several children in a highly respectable family in Broadway, were afflicted with worms, and those belonging under the name of the *Vermifuge*.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A family in New Jersey saved several children by the use of *Kolmstock's Vermifuge*. A girl of eight years of age, exceedingly emaciated before the *Vermifuge* was given. The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she felt the *Vermifuge*, when she became again well, and all her troubles at last brought away, and she recovered her health rapidly.

A physician of standing, had discovered a family of children of seven to health. He had the liberty to send for *Kolmstock's Vermifuge*, and cured the rest in less than a week.

In numerous cases other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for a fever &c., but finally a trial of this *Vermifuge* discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away almost an immense quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for twenty-five cents will show any one with astonishing certainty the effects of this *Vermifuge*.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have "Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge" clearly engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of *Comstock & Co.* For sale in Cincinnati by our only Agents, *SANFORD & PARK*, No. 15 Fourth Street, between Main and Sycamore.

NEW BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE.

WILLIAM T. TRUMAN, having retired from the firm of TRUMAN & SMITH, has taken the store No. 20 Pearl Street, for the purpose of pursuing a PUBLISHING and GENERAL BOOKSELLING BUSINESS.

NABSON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 1, by Lowell Mason and T. B. Mason. This work has met with great popularity. The recent improvements render it probably the most valuable collection of Sacred Music extant in any country. It has passed through twenty-third editions; the twenty-fourth edition is now in press.

MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 2. A new and enlarged edition of this valuable work will soon be published, embodying the elements, and no pains will be spared to render it worthy of its distinguished compilers, and of the place it occupies in the collection of musical works.

MASON'S SACRED HARP IN PIANO NOTES. A new edition of this very popular work will soon be published, containing many new tunes, and substantial improvements.

MASON'S YOUNG MINSTREL. This valuable Juvenile Musical work has met with an unexpected degree of popularity. A new edition will be put to press in a few days.

MANSFIELD'S POLITICAL GRAMMAR OF THE U. S. This work is used as a Text Book in the Woodward College in this city, and in many of the Colleges and Academies in the United States, and is respectfully recommended to the attention of the School Trustees of Cincinnati, as a work peculiarly adapted to the higher classes in our common schools. The propriety and importance of instruction in the principles of government, and the duties of citizenship, under which we live, must be conceded.

SMITH'S PRODUCTIVE GRAMMAR. The popular favor which has been extended to this work, is such that it has become a standard school book throughout the country. The new edition is now in the press.

MISS BELCHER'S MORAL INSTRUCTOR. This valuable School Book has passed through several editions and is highly commended as a school reading book.

A SPLENDID SERIES OF TOY BOOKS for children. These books were in part selected by the subscribers while recently in London, and will be as attractive as any series published in America.

The subscriber intends doing a General Bookselling and Stationary Business. He has on hand large quantities of the *ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS*, which will be sold at a low price. The best new books, and the best of the Eastern and Western School Books, Classical Books, Blank Books, Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, &c., which will be sold low for Cash.

Country merchants are invited to call. Orders are solicited.

Dr. BRANDRETT: Having made use of this pill for about five years past, and having found them to be a most excellent medicine, than any other with which I have ever been acquainted, I feel it to be but an act of justice to myself, and benevolence to the community, to publish a brief statement of a few of the cases in which I have derived extraordinary benefit from their use.

Having been much occupied in travelling and public speaking, I have frequently taken severe cold, which, being neglected, has often resulted in inflammation of the throat and chest, and in a severe cough—but now, by taking one or two pills at a time for two or three nights, I have invariably succeeded in removing all soreness, and in effecting a cure of the cold from settling on my lungs so as to produce a cough.

Once during last winter, while travelling on horseback, and subjected to much exposure, I was suddenly taken extremely ill, with a very sore throat, high fever, and general prostration, both of strength and spirits—by the use of two doses of the pills, and drinking freely of cold water, a copious perspiration was kept up, and the disease gave way in 48 hours from the commencement, and in two days more I was again on my journey.

At another time, I had a severe lumbago in the small of my back, occasioned by daily exertion in public speaking, and it became so exceedingly painful, that I was forced to speak sitting, not being able to stand on my feet. At length, the soreness extended quite through me, and the disease became so severe, that I never could get on my feet, and a whole night, and several times during that night, I had severe doubts whether I would live till morning—I took seven pills, which went to the seat of the disease, and as magic, seemed to be held of it, and carried it all off, so that I attended a meeting on the same evening, and spoke without pain for more than two hours, and the pain has not returned since. I regard this as one of the most extraordinary cures that I have ever known and I can truly say that in a similar case I would not exchange Brandrett's Pills for all the medicine in the drug store.

I have used the Pills, and administered them to others on various other occasions, and as far as I know, in no case without success.

They are a vegetable compound, easy and gentle in their operation, and have the sanction of the best medical authorities. The price is only 25 cents a box, and few persons will require more than one box in a year. Any person may take them with perfect safety without the advice of a physician, and in 19 cases out of 20, they will, if used truly, completely supersede the necessity of sending for one. I intend in my travels in future, to carry them with me for sale, not that I am a dealer in pills, but because by so doing I can serve the cause of humanity.

ARNOLD BUFFUM. Cin., 4th mo., 10th, 1843. 51-3m.

The above valuable medicine is sold wholesale and retail at the established Agency, on St. 4th St. South side, between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati.

THE subscriber has for sale at his Ware house, No. 173 Main street.

100 REAMS DOUB. MED.
100 " FINE S. ROYAL,
200 " FINE MEDIUM,
200 " IMPERIA
500 " RUL. CAP AND POST,
520 " PLAIN DO.
200 " WRAP. PAPER S.D.
200 GROSS BONNET BOARDS.

JAMES H. SPEER. 51-3f.

JOHN MACMILLAN, CABINET MAKER, UNDERTAKER, North-east corner of New and North streets, Cincinnati, respectfully informs his friend and the public, that he has commenced the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to it, to secure a share of the public patronage.

He keeps constantly on hand, coffins of every description, of the most durable and beautiful materials, and also, Hearses and Carriages of the very best quality, and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at any of the grave yards in the city or its vicinity. Charges, in all cases, moderate and best Medicine in use.

SHERMAN'S LOZENGES.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES, are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, TIGHTNESS OF THE LUNGS OR CHEST, &c., &c. The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Several hundred boxes have been sold during the past year, restoring to health persons in almost every stage of consumption, and those laboring under the most distressing colds and coughs. They do not check the action of the lungs, but rather they promote expectoration, allay the itching or irritation, and remove the morbid and exciting cause.

Mr. G. T. Matthews, of New York, gave a few to a lady, a friend of his, who had been given up by her physician and friends in the last stage of consumption. The lady, however, gave her considerable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere in their use; and through the blessing of God they restored her to health.

Mr. G. T. Matthews, Jr., of New York, suffered a year with a hard, tight cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Lozenges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks he was able to resume his usual avocations. He says they are the greatest cough medicine in the world.

To Messrs. G. F. Thomas & Co., 147 Main st., Cincinnati.

GENTLEMEN—I have been afflicted with a very severe cold and cough for six or eight weeks past caused by a series of exposures in the wet and cold; so badly that I could not rest at night, nor almost constant coughing; becoming weak and debilitated from loss of rest, I began to think my case fast drawing to that fell destroyer the CONSUMPTION, which is annually hurrying its thousands to an early grave. I tried many remedies, but all in vain, during that apparently short period, "but so long to me," and obtained no relief. But fortunately I was persuaded by a good lady of Cincinnati to get a box of Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges. She observed that I had used them in my family, and found them a valuable medicine, many of her friends had used them, and had heard that they said they would not be without them on any account. At her recommendation I was induced to get a box; and to my great surprise and exceeding joy, I was relieved by only three Lozenges, and by the time I had used two, twenty-five cents worth, I was entirely cured. In conclusion I would remark, that I have no objection to your publishing the above, but rather you would do so; for I am in hopes it may be the means of inducing those who are afflicted with coughs, colds, or are in any way susceptible, to give them a trial, being confident they will receive considerable benefit where all other remedies fail.

Yours,
Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are the only infallible worm destroying medicine ever discovered. 100,000 boxes have been sold, and not a failure has ever been known. They destroy all kinds of worms, and cannot injure where there are none.

Harris are constantly calling at Dr. Sherman's Warehouse, 147 Main Street, stating that their children and the children of their neighbors are receiving by the use of Sherman's Worm Lozenges. Mrs. Flinn, McMillan's sister, called at Dr. Sherman's Warehouse, 147 Main Street, stating that her child had been complaining for some time, confined to the bed for three weeks, three physicians had been attending and all to no purpose. Hearing of Dr. Sherman's Warehouse, she called on him, and he cured her child by the use of three doses of the child digesting sugar worms, TWO FEET LONG. The child is now recovered. The mother says she never saw a child so cured before. She says she never saw a child so cured before. She says she never saw a child so cured before.

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Dr. Sherman's Warehouse,